

October, 1934, when three resolutions concerning it were adopted. (See LAND AND FREEDOM, Nov.-Dec., 1934.)

II. By securing the services of Mr. John Lawrence Monroe as Field Director to establish classes in the leading cities of the United States.

The graduates of these classes are already swelling the ranks of the Fellowship.

As these classes, which now number forty-two, increase, it will be necessary to provide a paid secretary-treasurer; and it may be thought wise, also, to add another field director to keep the groups in touch with each other, or to work in new territory.

This will need funds.

Surely we shall not have to lack these!

I believe that every new class of graduates—members of the Henry George Fellowship—as soon as they realize the glorious and noble task before them, will respond to an appeal for a gift of money to be used in this Extension Work, "that others may see the star they see." They will realize that *they* see it, because *others* who saw it made it possible for them to see it through their efforts. Though this must remain entirely optional with the various directors for the present, I feel that some Henry George Fellowship groups will soon respond in this way.

In thus heeding the words of the rallying call of the Henry George Fellowship—"Let Us Move Forward Together!"—they will prove their kinship with those who "trust Liberty and follow her," so that "the dangers that now threaten" may disappear.

HELEN D. DENBIGH,

Vice Pres. Henry George Fellowship and Pres. Student-Alumni Council Henry George School of Social Science.,
211 W. 79th St., New York City

Washington Welcomes Judge Ralston

UNDISMAYED by a downpour of rain, about two dozen Single Taxers gathered at the home of Mr. Walter I. Swanton and his two daughters, Lucy and Edith, 1464 Belmont Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., on Monday evening, April 29, to greet Mr. and Mrs. Jackson H. Ralston on the last evening of their brief visit in the Nation's Capitol.

Asked to tell of conditions in California, Mr. Ralston gave an interesting and enlightening account of the efforts made during the fall of 1934 to get the requisite 116,000 signatures to an initiative petition calling for an amendment to the State constitution providing for land value taxation. The required number of signatures was not obtained in time for the election, but may be used in bringing up the amendment at the next national election, and the narrow margin by which they failed to get the measure on to the ballot last time has inspired the workers with hope of success next year, despite the forces against them, which include Governor Merriam, who will not call a special session of the legislature for fear the amendment will pass; William Randolph Hearst and other land speculators whose thousands of unused acres would be menaced; the newspapers, always subservient to the money interests; the bankers and insurance companies who fear possible depreciation in the value of mortgage holdings; and the school teachers, who have been carefully instructed that their salaries depend upon the continuation of the sales tax.

Mr. Ralston impressed upon his hearers the fact that if they wanted to do something for the cause, now was the accepted time, and urged all who could afford to do so, to send contributions to 83 McAllister Street, San Francisco, Calif., care of the Single Tax Relief Campaign Committee, which is conducting an intensive campaign of education in that State. Judson King, Executive Secretary of the National Popular Government League, promptly responded with an offer of ten dollars as a beginning, and Mrs. Marie H. Heath, President of the Woman's Single Tax Club of the District of Columbia, stated that at their next annual meeting the following Monday evening, a committee would be appointed to see what they could do to help. Mr. Charles G. Baldwin, President of the Maryland Tax Reform Association, Representative Theodore L. Moritz of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Henry S. Julian, Special Attorney of the Department of Justice, were among those who joined in the discussion which followed.

Mrs. Jessie Lane Keeley extended an invitation to all present to meet at her home in Riverdale, Maryland, on Sunday, June 9, for the annual "family reunion" of Single Taxers, but wished it understood that no lunches were to be brought this time as this was to be her treat, by way of celebrating her retirement from the government service the latter part of May.

Refreshments were served, after which the guests bade Mr. and Mrs. Ralston good bye, with best wishes for the campaign which is being waged in California for the only permanent cure for economic depressions.—GERTRUDE E. MACKENZIE.

New York to Entertain Tenth Annual Henry George Congress

THE executive committee of the Henry George Foundation, after a canvass of its Board of Directors, has selected New York City as the place of meeting for the Tenth Annual Henry George Congress, and it is planned to meet during the first week in October.

The programme this year will be distinctly different in type from those of recent years and much of the time will be devoted to informal conferences and round-table discussions. In view of the remarkable growth of the Henry George School of Social Science and its extension branches in various parts of the country, it is expected that there will be a large representation this year of the younger element and special provision will be made for featuring reports and discussions dealing with this important new development in educational work.

The Second Annual Henry George Congress was held in New York City in 1927 and proved quite successful. As it is now several years since the East has had a Henry George Congress, a large and representative gathering is anticipated and no effort will be spared to make this year's convention of profit to all attending.

NOAH WEBSTER wrote in 1787 in his *Examination into the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution Proposed at the late Convention at Philadelphia*, controverting Montesquieu's notion that virtue constituted the basis of government and stated that "A general and tolerably equal distribution of landed property is the whole basis of national freedom."